

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of our manufacture are sold throughout the Far East and are invariably preferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaranteed. The best materials only are used.

The PRICES are only half those charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED BY US are acknowledged by the leading English makers to be equal to those of their own production.

Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.C.S., &c., the greatest living authority on Water, reports as follows on the water as prepared and used by us in our manufacture:—

"It possesses an extremely high degree of organic purity and is of most excellent quality for drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Only the following correspondents will be addressed:—
Correspondents must forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editors, not on the reverse side of a sheet of paper, and not in
All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have
been received will be forwarded.

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Telephone No. 30. Cable Address, "A. S. C. C. Co.".

P.O. Box 30. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

At Smith's Villa, Macau, on the 10th June, 1893, the wife of Mr. F. H. HOLLOWAY, of a son.

DEATH.

At Yohans, on the 10th June, STEPHEN CHARLOTTE, widow of the late EDWARD MORRIS, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, aged 75 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, June 20th, 1893.

The Customs and Harbour Regulations for the German territory of Kiaochau, which have just been issued, possess a special interest for Hongkong at the present moment, when our own relations with the Chinese Government are under consideration. The policy adopted by our German friends is diametrically opposed to that advocated by the anti-Customs party at Hongkong, arrangements having been made by which a custom-house is to be established at Tsingtao, the port of Kiaochau, where the duty upon goods destined for Chinese territory may be paid. The Germans have had the experience of Hongkong before them, and they have apparently come to the conclusion that our policy has been wrong, as indeed the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce itself has for that body has recommended the establishment of bonded warehouses for opium in order to put a stop to the smuggling of that article. The Germans have gone further and consented to co-operate with the Chinese in the collection of the full dues of the Chinese Government on all dutiable articles, the trade thereto to be free from all further obstruction. The Germans may be right or may be wrong, but their judgment has been arrived at after due consideration and with the experience of Hongkong to guide them, and we may assume that, while they desire to put as far as possible into effect the customs regulations as much as the same are to give in their manifest, the masters are to give in their manifest, for the Chinese commodities, unaccompanied by duty-paid certificates, imported from Chinese ports are to pay tariff, import duty of exportation from German into Chinese territory; and Chinese goods imported from Chinese ports, accompanied by duty paid certificates, must pay east trade duty on exportation to the Chinese interior. Chinese goods arriving from the interior pay tariff duty when exported. Products from the German territory of Kiaochau or goods manufactured therefrom are not liable to export duty.

In an article upon the subject the *Castanet* (see *Lloyd's*) says that no one competent to form an opinion upon the question can doubt that the admission of the Chinese Customs into Tsingtao will be the simplest and most equitable solution for the colony. "To the merchant it must be a convenience to be able to pass his goods through the Customs in Tsingtao itself. Both imports and exports will thus be dealt with at Tsingtao instead of at scattered stations on the frontier; there will be no Customs cordon and only one manipulation will be necessary. It will also conduct to the

development of the harbour and town of Tsingtao to have all the Customs business transacted in the harbour instead of at various frontier stations, which would expose the Chinese merchants to squeezing and delay the growth of the port." Another consideration applying to the future is that traffic by the railway will be facilitated by the Customs business, being transacted at Tsingtao. "Our contemporaries, after treating of the regulations in detail and indulging in speculations of the future prosperity of Kiaochau as a manufacturing centre and commercial emporium, arrives at the conclusion that 'the Customs is a very valuable acquisition for the colony.' We note also that the *N. C. Daily News*, in recording the fact that the German authorities have come to an arrangement with the Foreign Chinese Customs to undertake the control of trade in the German territory, says:— "And a very wise decision this is, as the experience of the Foreign Customs will be the gain of the German Authorities in facilitating the trade of their recent concession."

The interests of Hongkong and Kiaochau are much the same, both being free ports on the coast of China, and if the Customs are such a good thing for Kiaochau, it would follow that they could not be a very bad thing for Hongkong, and, *per contra*, if they are bad for Hongkong they cannot be good for Kiaochau. Our own view is that a middle course would be the most correct.

We would not like to see the Chinese Customs in control of the trade by foreign vessels in Hongkong, but we have never been able to understand why restrictions should be placed in the way of the Customs collecting the just dues of the Chinese Government on cargo carried by native craft to Chinese ports since the collection has been placed in the hands of the Foreign Customs. Formerly, when the collection was in the hands of the Native Customs, the system was corrupt and an abomination, but since the advent of the Foreign Customs all abuses have ceased and the service is as honest as the Customs' service of any other country. The question is not settled by the shifting of the frontier, for however far back the frontier be removed there will always be Chinese territory on the other side of it, which implies a frontier guard, and it is to the interest of all parties that the frontier relations should be conducted on an amicable and honest basis. Smuggling, besides being despicable, does not pay the colony as a whole, though a small section may profit by it. The Chamber of Commerce, we already remarked, has suggested a *modus vivendi* with regard to opium, and there ought to be little difficulty in arranging for the rest of the trade. As suggested by our German contemporary, a consideration of future application in the bearing of the Customs question on the railway. When we have a railway line from Kowloon to Canton such an arrangement with the Customs will be absolutely necessary if serious delay and inconvenience are to be avoided in conducting the traffic.

It may be remembered that Mr. BRENNAN, in his Canton consul report for 1893, pointed out that Hongkong's position necessitated special revenue rates on the West River, and in connection with the question made remarks which give considerable interest in some circles in Hongkong, but which it may be useful to again quote in the present connection. Having drawn attention to the difference between the conditions prevailing on the Yangtze and the West River inasmuch as on the former the point of departure or arrival is Shanghai, a port under Chinese control, while on the West River the corresponding port is Hongkong, a free British port where the Chinese Government can have no control, Mr. BRENNAN went on to say:—"A steamer leaving Shanghai for a Yangtze port has been loaded under Chinese customs supervision, the custom-house have a certain remittance of all cargo on board, and 'security has been taken for the payment of all dues. When a steamer from Hongkong bound for West River ports arrives in Chinese waters, the customs have no knowledge what is on board, and a great fraud on the revenue are possible before the vessel arrives at the first treaty port, as the customs regulations should be more stringent than in the case of a steamer plying between two Chinese ports. There is here room for an arrangement equally convenient and advantageous to merchant, steamer, and the Chinese customs—some system by which a vessel clearing from Hongkong for a Chinese port could be loaded under Chinese customs inspection, but in manner of this kind sentiment has greater weight than practical convenience, so, probably nothing will be done if it is conceded that all merchandise arriving in Canton waters from Hongkong must pay a duty, it is not conceding very much more to say that the duty shall be paid before starting." The Germans at Kiaochau appear to have accorded weight to practical convenience, or what according to their view is practical convenience, and that without any sacrifice of sentiment, for the Commission of Customs at Kiaochau is a German, his notification here to be counter-signed as approved by the Governor of the colony, the service is conducted under the German flag, and practically the Custom officials become German officials. Hongkong is going to take up a somewhat similar line in respect of opium, and it would, we believe, be a practical convenience if some friendly arrangement could be arrived at in respect of the whole of the trade between the colony and Chinese non-treaty ports that is to say, the junk trade and the trade by small steamers plying on the inland waters. For vessels arriving from or departing for Chinese treaty ports there would remain as it were, and there would be no interference whatever with the freedom of the port as regards legitimate trade. The whole business would then be conducted under the British flag, there would be no divided jurisdiction, the Commissioner's action would in all things be subject to the approval of the Governor, and the Chinese flag on the Customs cruisers, which constitutes for many people an eyesore in our harbour, would be got rid of.

There were 1,705 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 159 were Europeans.

There were 50 cases of plague on Saturday and 27 deaths. Yesterday there were 21 cases and 21 deaths.

Mr. W. J. Glanville has been appointed acting British Consul at Hangchow and Mr. E. T. C. Werner Vice-Consul at Fuzhou.

The sale of property, inland lot 1,412, etc., which has been once or twice postponed, will take place to-morrow afternoon at Mr. Lambert's sale rooms. Particulars will be found in the advertisement in another column.

On the 6th inst., a disastrous fire occurred at Hangchow, but was extinguished in time to save the Chinese houses which had been burnt to the ground. Many boats moored near the fire were also destroyed.—*Mercury*.

The Secretary of the *Pangjou Mining Co.*, Limited, advises having received a telegram from the Chinese authorities ordering the suspension of the mining operations at the *Wan-tung* mine, the lease of which had been granted to the *Wan-tung* Co. by the Chinese Government.

Mr. Don Don José intends to leave for his new Consulate at the C. P. B. steamer *Empress of India* on the 23rd inst. He is to leave to attend to his health at present, but the voyage will be to be hoped, contribute to his recuperation.

Signor J. B. Brundani announces his lecture series at the Peak Hotel on Saturday evening next at a quarter past nine. Signor Brundani is working his way round the world dressed as a troubadour. He professes to have visited all the principal towns of Europe, North and South America, and Asia Minor, also Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt; and has traversed Russia and Siberia. He was arrested at a station in the Dardanelles and released by his comic nation. He set out from Paris in 1890, his programme being to visit all the principal towns in the world in the space of ten years, earning his living on the way by his lectures and concerts.

THE REPORTED MISSIONARY MASSACRE AT WOOCHEW.

THE FOREIGNERS SAFE—NATIVES MISSING.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

FOOCHEW, 19th June, 7.30 p.m.

Information was received at Foochew on Friday that the Church Mission house and dispensary at Kienyang had been destroyed by a mob, the visitors probably being the same as before, and that the Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Sears were reported to have been killed.

The British Consul induced the Viceroy to take action.

Later, it was reported that Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears were safe in the Yamen at Kienyang, and that the locality was quiet. This is confirmed by Dr. Rigg.

At Yenping five native Christians have been killed or are missing.

To-day (Monday) the Viceroy is sending troops.

The Rev. W. C. White leaves to-night for up-river.

Fairly reliable news has just been received that the foreigners are all safe.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Early yesterday it was reported that the supposed massacre had not taken place, but owing to the receipt of contradictory telegrams a state of painful uncertainty continued to prevail, which was not relieved until the evening, when the welcome news of the safety of all the foreigners was confirmed.

The Rev. L. Lloyd received a wire from the Secretary of the Church Mission at Foochew which said:—

"Mr. Phillips and Sears murdered on."

The telegram also asked Mr. Lloyd to let Miss Sears' people in Australia know. The telegraph was handed in at Foochew at 7.50 a.m. and was despatched later, however, contradicted this. The following have been placed at our disposal by Mr. J. V. Verrier, Rev. Mr. Lloyd's agent:—

FOOCHEW, 18th June, 1893.

"It has transpired that the Rev. H. S. Phillips and party sought refuge at the Kienyang Yamen, which not being strong enough to protect them, sent them under escort to Kienyang, and they were murdered on the way. It is reported that the Yamen Church, mosque, and hospital at Kienyang have been destroyed. The Consul is active, but finds interfere with communication."

FOOCHEW, 19th June, 1893.

"The murders reported near Foochew are contradicted. The Rev. Mr. Phillips and party are safe."

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria received a telegram yesterday evening to the effect that Mr. Phillips and all the missionaries were safe in the Yamen at Kienyang.

THE C. D. O.

FOOCHEW, 18th June.

The persistent agitation by the Straits Settlements Association here and in London, aided by the China Association, for an adequate legislative arrangement against the opium traffic, resulted recently in the Secretary of State, pursuant to his instructions, to direct the Governor to take some steps in the direction desired. The Secretary of State refused to sanction the stringent measures proposed by the Association, but agreed to meet its views on sundry minor points.

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